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Applicant	
STREET, Graham, Stewart, Brandon	

- 1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:**

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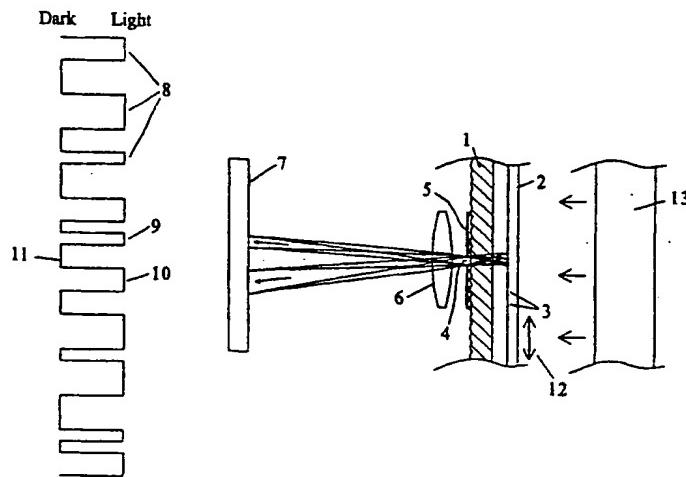
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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROL OF VIEWING ZONES IN THREE-DIMENSIONAL IMAGES



(57) Abstract

Apparatus and method are provided for the control of the relative position of two optical structures, such as a lenticular screen (2) and corresponding barrier screen (1), such as are typically used in an autostereoscopic display. The provision of special patterns on the barrier screen combined with the use of specific lens elements (4) of the lenticular screen provides for a stable and accurately located viewing zone, without the need for the structural stability which would be demanded using independent position monitoring means for each of the components. Both lateral and longitudinal control of the location of the viewing zones are easily provided and manufacturing tolerances and dimensional changes which may be caused by thermal effects are automatically accommodated with a tapered lenticular structure. The patterns are constructed so that a short fragment of the image thereof (9, 10, 11) is unambiguously identifiable, enabling the precise measurement of a range of relative positions which exceeds the practical field of view of the lens elements.

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Fig.-1 -

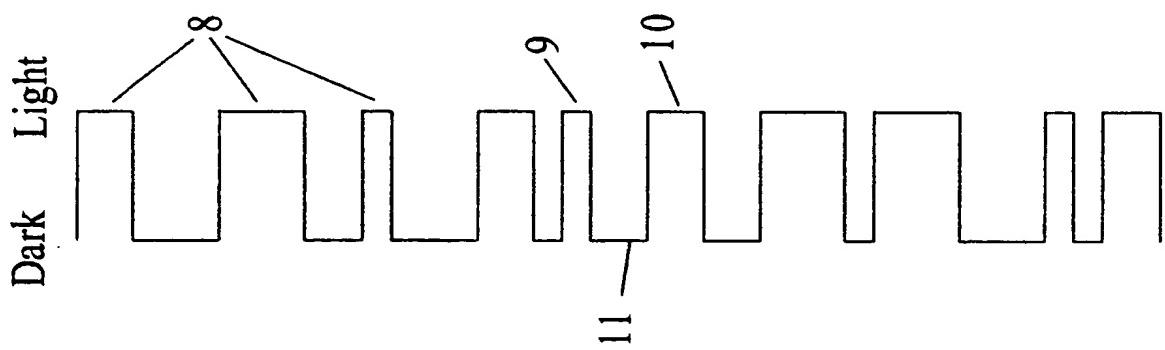
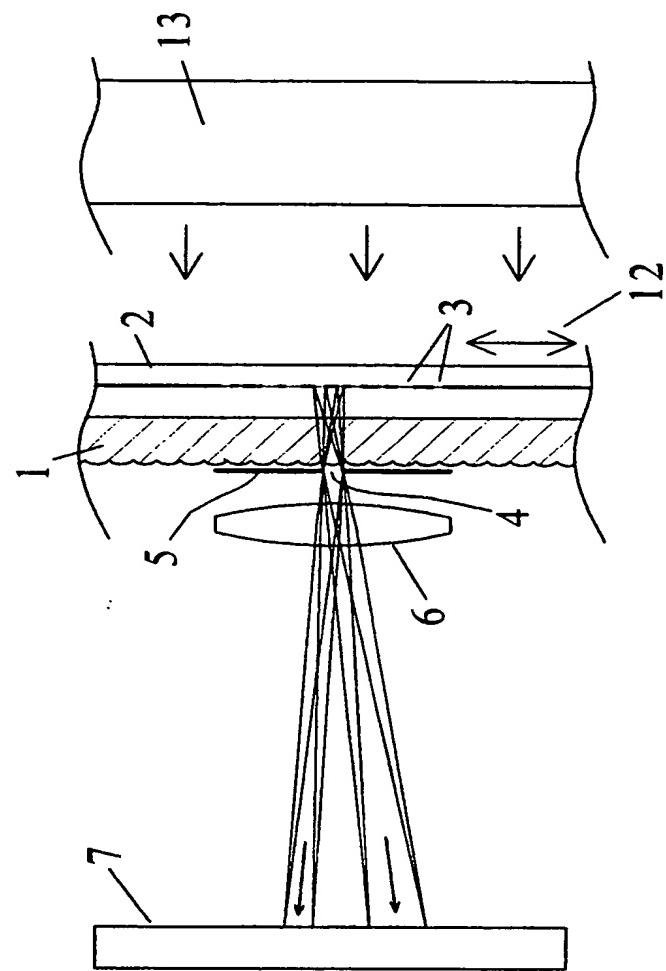
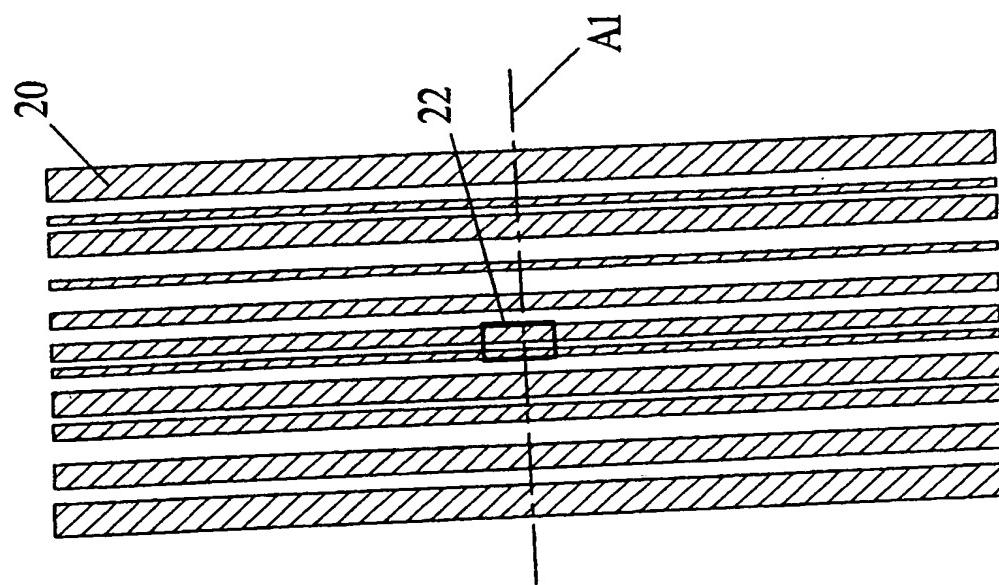
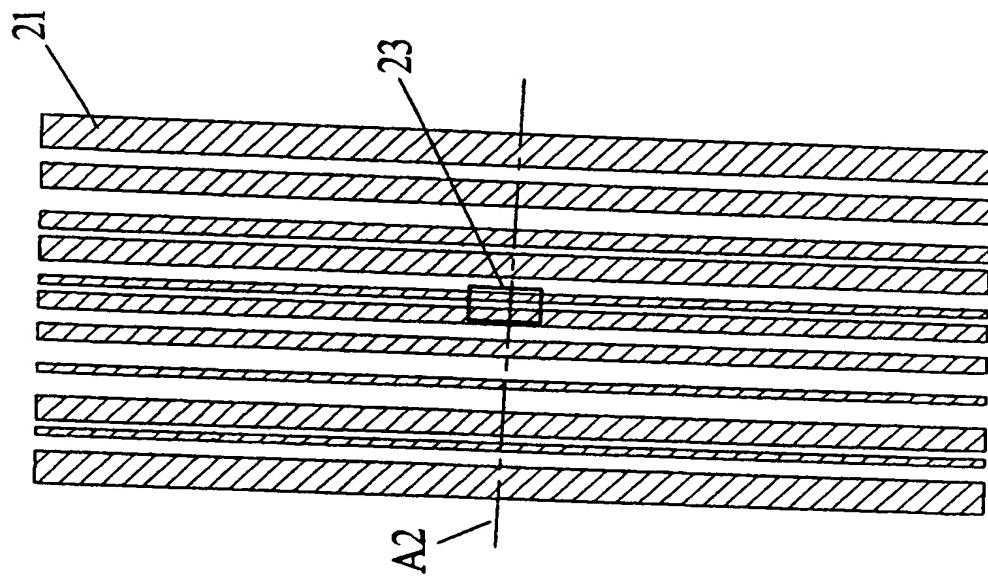


Fig.-2-



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METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROL OF VIEWING ZONES IN THREE-DIMENSIONAL IMAGES

This invention is concerned with the field of three-dimensional imaging and particularly with the control of the position in space of the viewing zones required for an observer to view a three-dimensional image without the use of special viewing aids.

BACKGROUND

International Patent Application PCT/GB94/00405 (Street) describes apparatus in which two two-dimensional perspective images, provided by conventional liquid crystal display (LCD) panels, are combined with the aid of a semi-transparent mirror, so that each eye of the observer sees a different perspective but in the same location. This causes the brain to fuse these perspectives into one three-dimensional image. The principal purpose of the aforementioned invention is to avoid the need for the observer to wear special spectacles. International Patent Application PCT/GB96/03014 (Street) apparatus is described which provides, simultaneously, both right and left eye images from a single LCD. Three-dimensional images provided in this way are generally referred to as autostereoscopic.

In certain embodiments of both of the aforementioned inventions, the position of the viewing zone for each of the respective eyes of the observer is controlled by the precise relative positioning of two complementary optical components. The first of these comprises a regular array of juxtaposed cylindrical lens elements, or lenticles, fixed to and supported by a transparent substrate and is commonly referred to as a lenticular screen. The second and complementary component, which is positioned behind and close to the lenticular screen, comprises an array of light blocking regions on a transparent substrate. These blocking regions may take the form of long strips, as in PCT/GB94/00405, or they may be arranged in a chequered fashion, as in PCT/GB96/03014. By providing both the lenticular screen and the blocking pattern, referred to hereinafter as a barrier screen, with a vertically tapered structure and controlling the relative position of one with respect to the other, the lateral position of a viewing zone and its distance from the apparatus may be controlled. Such control is required at right angles to the long axes of the lenticles for horizontal displacement of the zone and along the axis of the central lenticle (vertically) for a relative change in local scale between the lenticular and barrier screens. This change of local scale gives rise to a change in the convergence of light leaving the apparatus from adjacent lenticles and, thus,

adjusts the point of convergence and the distance of the viewing zone from the apparatus.

The required accuracy in the positioning of the lenticular screen, relative to its corresponding barrier screen, is high, as the optical magnification of the pattern of the barrier screen, which gives rise to the viewing zones, may be as high as 300 : 1. Typically, relative and rapid positioning to an accuracy of a few microns is desirable in the lateral direction, whereas the orthogonal positioning requirement, will be less demanding. If a conventional control loop was applied to each component, each would be permitted one degree of freedom, all others being constrained to the required precision. In addition, the structural stability of the system, as a whole, would have to be high, so as to avoid changes of scale due to temperature changes or mechanical creep in the position of components.

A proposed method for controlling the position of a lenticular screen relative to an LCD to provide an autostereoscopic image is described in UK Patent Application GB 2317771 A (Woodgate et al.). The features of the embodiments described in this prior art include, inter alia, firstly the need to analyse visible or infrared images of the observer and to use these signals to control, directly, the alignment of the lenticular screen relative to the image providing LCD, secondly one or more detector assemblies which are positioned with great accuracy relative to the pixel array of the LCD. Preferably the photodetectors are integrated within the LCD's construction. The aforementioned PCT Applications seek, in their preferred embodiments, to use standard LCD devices which have not been specifically adapted for stereoscopic use. Furthermore, these LCD's are typically positioned in front of a structured light source, thus being capable of conventional use, and do not form part of the observer tracking system.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the current invention to provide a system for the control of the lateral position of a lenticular screen relative to a corresponding barrier screen, to provide a stable and accurately located viewing zone, without the need for the structural stability which would be demanded using independent control means for each of these components.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a convenient means for controlling the distance of the viewing zone from the apparatus.

It is another object of the invention to provide automatic compensation for any changes in relative scale or positioning, due to mechanical creep or thermal changes.

Thus, according to the invention, apparatus for the encoding and control of relative position of components within an autostereoscopic display system comprises a first substrate having a first plurality of light blocking and light transmitting regions comprising in aggregate a first object pattern in an object plane; a second substrate positioned relative to and/or spaced from said first substrate; first convergent means fixed relative to said second substrate for substantially collimating in a first orthogonal plane, said orthogonal plane being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said first object pattern to provide or subsequently form, in use, a first image pattern corresponding to said first object pattern at a first image plane; and first image detection means positioned at said first image plane for capturing a first image portion comprising a portion of said first image pattern, characterised in that said first image portion contains sufficient image data to unambiguously define its location within said first image pattern along a first image axis corresponding to a first object axis at said first object pattern whereby, in use, the relative position along said first object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is determined.

Preferably the second substrate is a lenticular screen; the first convergent means comprises a first cylindrical lens element of said screen; and the first orthogonal plane is orthogonal to the longitudinal axis of said first cylindrical lens element.

Advantageously elongate aperture means is fixed with respect to the lenticular screen and arranged to block light which passes through lens elements adjacent to the first cylindrical lens element. The aperture means may comprise an opaque coating on a portion of the front surface of the lenticular screen

The first object pattern on the first substrate may comprise alternate, juxtaposed light blocking and transmitting stripes having respectively a selection of widths and gaps and arranged so that, in use, the locating, with the first image detection means, of at least three boundaries between the images of light transmitting and light blocking stripes within said first image portion provides the data to unambiguously define the identity of one of said stripes and the location thereof along the first object axis relative to the first convergent means. Preferably a particular sequence of widths and gaps is not repeated within the object pattern.

Advantageously the first substrate has a second plurality of light blocking and light transmitting regions comprising in aggregate a second object pattern in the object plane; second convergent means fixed relative to the second substrate for substantially collimating in a second orthogonal plane, said second orthogonal plane being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said second object pattern to provide or subsequently form a second image pattern corresponding to

said second object pattern at a second image plane; and second image detection means positioned at said second image plane for capturing a second image portion comprising a portion of said second image pattern, in which said second image portion contains sufficient image data to unambiguously define its location within said second image pattern along a second image axis corresponding to a second object axis at said second object pattern whereby, in use, the relative position along said second object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is determined.

In certain embodiments the first image portion's location along the first image axis provides a first ordinate; the second image portion's location along the second image axis provides a second ordinate; and said first and second ordinates are combined to provide the position of the first substrate relative to the second substrate.

Preferably the second substrate is a lenticular screen having a tapered structure in which the first convergent means comprises a first cylindrical lens element of said screen and the second convergent means comprises a second cylindrical lens element of said screen spaced from said first lens element. The first and second patterns may be tapered, so that the width of each stripe reduces from one end to the other, and the first object axis and the second object axis may be inclined with respect to each other so that the position of the first substrate relative to the second substrate can be provided in two orthogonal directions.

Advantageously, means for controlling the relative positions of the substrates in the two orthogonal directions is provided. In preferred embodiments the image detection means includes one or more linear CCD arrays. A sequence of three transitions or boundaries between transmitting and blocking regions can unambiguously define the location of these boundaries within the pattern of which they form part.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The invention will now be described with reference to Figures 1 and 2 in which:-

Figure 1 shows a section through position encoding apparatus constructed in accordance with the invention, together with a diagrammatic illustration of encoded position data, derived therefrom.

Figure 2 shows how two degrees of freedom for relative positioning may be provided in accordance with the invention.

A typical arrangement for encoding the position of a lenticular screen relative to a barrier screen is shown in Figure 1. A lenticular screen 1 is positioned in front of a barrier screen 2. A plurality of light transmitting regions and light blocking regions, shown respectively as light and bold line segments on the front surface 3 of barrier screen 2, are arranged side-by-side in an alternating fashion, thereby being juxtaposed to form in aggregate a defined pattern. One of the lenticular screen's lenses 4 is isolated from its neighbours by a narrow aperture in plate 5. This is typically considerably longer than its width, given the cylindrical nature of the lenticular screen's lens elements (lenticles). Lenticle 4 is a convergent element which collimates light from points on surface 3 to pass through the aperture in plate 5. Surface 3 may therefore be regarded as an object plane at which is situated an object pattern. The collimating action of the lenticle occurs in a plane substantially orthogonal to both the object pattern and the longitudinal axis of the cylindrical lenticle 4. In this embodiment of the invention, lenticle 4 has a focal length of about 3 mms and collimates the light from the pattern and, so, a lens 6, with a focal length of approximately 20 mms reimages this light to form, in one dimension, a magnified image of part of the pattern at surface 3 on an image capture device in the form of a linear CCD array 7. This is the image detection means required to analyse features within the image. In other embodiments it is possible to arrange for some additional convergence of light in the orthogonal plane to form the image of the pattern, following passage through the lenticle, in which case lens 6 would not be required, whilst the action of the lenticle would remain substantially a collimating one.

Many different configurations in terms of scale and magnification of the object pattern are possible. In the example given the pattern comprises light providing stripes and dark spaces having gap sizes and widths which substantially equate to an integral multiple of one quarter of the pitch between the lens elements of the lenticular screen. A typical pitch between lenses in an autostereoscopic display system would be 0.6 mm, though larger and smaller lens pitches may conveniently be employed. If the whole of the pattern at surface 3 were to be imaged simultaneously onto the CCD's surface and lens element 4 behaved as a perfect imaging element, then the width of the pattern to be imaged would be approximately 6 mms and the field of view of this element would have to be greater than 90° if the whole of the image were to be viewed simultaneously. If the image formed had no distortion, then the CCD's signal and the image would correspond to the schematic representation 8. In practice, this is found to be impractical and is not necessary, as a portion of the image of the pattern is sufficient. Light transmitting gaps form image components such as 9 and 10. A

blocking region creates a dark space 11. The relative widths of the blocking regions, the sizes of the gaps between them provided by the transmitting regions and the order in which these light and dark regions are arranged unambiguously defines which portion of the image of the pattern is captured on the CCD. In fact, only three transitions are required for the particular pattern illustrated to extract the data needed to unambiguously define their exact position within the pattern to the accuracy that the CCD can provide. The pattern illustrated comprises three intrinsic relative dimensions for both the width of blocking regions and the gaps between them. No sequence comprising three transitions or boundaries between a transmitting gap or blocking region; thereby comprising one dark region having a width and one light gap of a particular relative size, is repeated within the pattern as a whole. Representing a light gap as being one (1L), two (2L) or three (3L) units in magnitude, and likewise the dark regions as having one (1D), two (2D) or three (3D) units of width, the particular pattern, used in the example given, comprises the following groupings of three transitions, each comprising, in full, a dark and a light region:-

2L3D, 3D3L, 3L2D, 2D1L, 1L3D, 3D2L, 2L1D, 1D1L, 1L2D,
2D2L, 2L2D, 2D3L, 3L1D, 1D3L, 3L3D, 3D1L, 1L1D, 1D2L

As the barrier screen is moved laterally 12 with respect to the lenticular lens 4, the pattern shifts on CCD 7, and different groupings of transitions may be used to determine the relative lateral position of the barrier screen 2 with respect to the lenticular screen 1. More precisely, the relative position of the object pattern on surface 3 of the barrier screen is determined relative to the axis of the lenticular element 4. In practice, this is conveniently done by locating the midpoint of the light region which is closest to a predetermined location on CCD 7, this point being substantially at the intersection of the optical axis of the lens element and the surface of CCD 7. To allow for transitions from one midpoint to the next, the practical field of view of lens element (4) must be such that any two neighbouring light regions can be brought into view simultaneously. In the illustrated example, this requires a field of view of approximately 23°, which is easily accommodated. Typically a conventional diffuse light source 13 is positioned behind the barrier screen 2.

Figure 2 illustrates how the use of two patterns on the barrier screen may be used to determine the position of the latter relative to the lenticular screen in front of it in two orthogonal directions. For the sake of diagrammatic convenience, the two patterns 20 and 21 are shown close together and at considerable magnification. In practice, a considerable gap would be typical, with one pattern on the left hand

side of the barrier screen and the other on the right hand side. Two apertures 22 and 23 are shown schematically. For the sake of clarity the lenticular screen, which is situated inbetween the apertures and the barrier screen, is not included. Each of the apertures is positioned to block light passing through lenticles adjacent to a different one of two spaced lenticles on the lenticular screen. This provides respectively a first and a second convergent cylindrical lens element for forming separate images of the spaced patterns at different image planes associated with corresponding CCD detectors. Also illustrated is a deliberate taper between the two patterns 20 and 21. As the barrier screen is moved up and down relative to the apertures, there will be a component of movement orthogonal to the long axis of the stripes within each pattern and different portions thereof will become central to the field of view of the corresponding CCD (as provided in Figure 1 and not shown in Figure 2). Each of these detection arrangements has a different orthogonal plane defining a direction or axis (A1, A2) of measurement at the object pattern and at the corresponding image plane. When the lenticular screen and the barrier screen have an intrinsically tapered structure, as employed in the embodiments of the aforementioned PCT/GB94/00405 and PCT/GB96/03014, it is the up and down relative motion which controls the convergence of the light transmitted through the lenticular structure and thus the distance or longitudinal positioning of the resulting viewing zone or zones. The directions of the measurement axes are inclined with respect to eachother at the plane where the object patterns are located. This enables two different ordinates to be obtained and these provide, in a simple manner, a measure of both the lateral relative motion between the lenticular and the barrier screen and their relative motion in the orthogonal (vertical) direction. By employing oppositely tapered patterns, as illustrated, the change in relative position derived from each CCD is opposed when the relative motion is vertical and has the same sign when the motion is lateral. Thus, by averaging the resulting relative motions, an accurate lateral position is derived and, by establishing the difference in the two relative positions detected, a term proportional to the relative vertical movement is obtained. The proportionality constant depends on the inclination of one pattern relative to that of the other. It will be clear that a small angle of inclination between the two ordinate axes, as illustrated, can provide a measurement in the two required orthogonal directions, but that the result will have greater accuracy for horizontal motion than for the vertical. Conveniently, this is completely compatible with the requirements of an autostereoscopic display system, where lateral positioning of the viewing zones must be accurate and fast, but where there is considerable tolerance in the longitudinal positioning thereof.

The height of the apertures 22 and 23 may be small, as illustrated, if horizontal relative motion between lenticular and barrier screen is achieved by moving the lenticular screen relative to the detection system. However, in the case of the preferred embodiment of PCT/GB96/03014, it is the lenticular screen which is moved in a vertical direction relative to the overall assembly and, in this case, the height (or length) of apertures 22 and 23 must accommodate the full extent of this motion. In such embodiments, it is convenient to form the apertures on the surface of the lenticular screen by providing an opaque coating or layer on its surface. This has a clear region on that part of the surface which comprises the image forming lens.

Simple actuators such as stepper motors, DC motors or voice coils (not shown) may be used to position the two substrates (lenticular and barrier screen) relative to one another. Since position feedback for both directions of relative motion is obtained directly from the relative positions of the two screens or substrates, substantial accuracy is maintained without high cost. Even dimensional changes due, for example, to manufacturing tolerances or temperature effects are accommodated. This is particularly true of the tapered structure, in which a relative change of scale of the barrier screen or lenticular screen would automatically be compensated for by the necessary correction in the relative positions of these two components.

It will be clear to those versed in the art that the principles of this invention are not limited to the control of the relative position of a lenticular screen with respect to a corresponding barrier screen. Other components requiring optical position monitoring and/or control might benefit from similar arrangements. Although the object patterns illustrated comprise transparent regions, which would typically be back lit with a diffuse light source, it would be quite practical to replace such regions with appropriately shaped light emitting elements such as, for example, might be provided using light emitting polymers. In general the regions which are light blocking prevent light from leaving points from their location at the object plane. These are, therefore, light inhibiting. Conversely, the regions which are light transmitting could be replaced by regions which are light emitting, whether this light be generated at the object plane or elsewhere and re-emitted at its surface. This would include specularly reflected light. These are therefore in general light providing regions. Any reference herein to light blocking regions or stripes is therefore deemed to include light inhibiting ones and any reference herein to light transmitting regions is deemed to include light providing ones.

CLAIMS

1. Apparatus for the encoding of relative position comprising a first substrate (2) having a first plurality of light blocking and light transmitting regions comprising in aggregate a first object pattern in an object plane (3); a second substrate (1) positioned relative to and/or spaced from said first substrate; first convergent means (4) fixed relative to said second substrate for substantially collimating in a first orthogonal plane, said orthogonal plane being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said first object pattern to provide or subsequently form, in use, a first image pattern corresponding to said first object pattern at a first image plane; and first image detection means (7) positioned at said first image plane for capturing a first image portion comprising a portion of said first image pattern, characterised in that said first image portion contains sufficient image data (9, 10, 11) to unambiguously define its location within said first image pattern (8) along a first image axis corresponding to a first object axis (A1) at said first object pattern whereby, in use, the relative position along said first object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is determined.
2. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 1 in which the second substrate is a lenticular screen; the first convergent means comprises a first cylindrical lens element of said screen; and the first orthogonal plane is orthogonal to the longitudinal axis of said first cylindrical lens element.
3. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 2 including elongate aperture means (5, 22) fixed with respect to the lenticular screen and arranged to block light which passes through lens elements adjacent to the first cylindrical lens element.
4. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 3 in which the aperture means comprises an opening in an opaque coating on a portion of the front surface of the lenticular screen
5. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim in which the first object pattern (20) on the first substrate comprises alternating and juxtaposed light blocking and transmitting stripes having respectively a selection of widths and gaps and arranged so that, in use, the locating, with the first image detection means, of at least three boundaries between the images of light transmitting and light blocking stripes within said first image portion provides the data to unambiguously define the identity of one of said stripes and the location thereof along the first object axis relative to the first convergent means.

6. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim in which the first substrate has a second plurality of light blocking and light transmitting regions comprising in aggregate a second object pattern (21) in the object plane; second convergent means fixed relative to the second substrate for substantially collimating in a second orthogonal plane, said second orthogonal plane being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said second object pattern to provide or subsequently form a second image pattern corresponding to said second object pattern at a second image plane; and second image detection means positioned at said second image plane for capturing a second image portion comprising a portion of said second image pattern, in which said second image portion contains sufficient image data to unambiguously define its location within said second image pattern along a second image axis corresponding to a second object axis at said second object pattern whereby, in use, the relative position along said second object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is determined.
7. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 6 in which the first image portion's location along the first image axis provides a first ordinate; the second image portion's location along the second image axis provides a second ordinate; and said first and second ordinates are combined to provide the position of the first substrate relative to the second substrate.
8. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 7 in which the first and second patterns are tapered so that the width of each stripe reduces from one end to the other.
9. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 7 in which the first object axis (A1) and the second object axis (A2) are inclined with respect to eachother and, in use, the position of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is provided in two orthogonal directions.
10. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 7 in which the second substrate is a lenticular screen having a tapered structure in which the first convergent means comprises a first cylindrical lens element of said screen and the second convergent means comprises a second cylindrical lens element of said screen spaced from said first lens element.
11. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 9 comprising means for controlling the relative positions of the substrates in the two orthogonal directions.
12. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim in which at least one of the image detection means comprises a linear CCD array.

13. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim in which the first substrate comprises a barrier screen and the first and second substrate provide in combination at least one viewing zone for an autostereoscopic display system.
14. A method for encoding the position of a first substrate (2) relative to a second substrate (1) which comprises the steps of providing a first plurality of light blocking and light transmitting regions on said first substrate to form in aggregate a first object pattern in an object plane (3); positioning a second substrate relative to said first substrate; providing first convergent means (4) fixed relative to said second substrate and substantially collimating therewith in a first orthogonal plane, said first orthogonal plane being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said first pattern; forming respective image points to provide a first image pattern corresponding to said first object pattern at a first image plane; positioning first image detection means at said first image plane; and capturing a first image portion comprising a portion of said first image pattern, characterised in that the first object pattern forming step includes providing sufficient image detail within the first object pattern so that said first image portion (9, 10, 11) contains sufficient image data to unambiguously define its location within said first image pattern (8) along a first image axis corresponding to a first object axis (A1) at said first object pattern; and, thereby, determining the relative position along said first object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate.
15. The method of Claim 14 which includes defining the first object pattern on the first substrate in the form of alternating and juxtaposed light blocking and transmitting stripes having respectively a selection of widths and gaps; arranging said stripes in a manner so that a particular sequence of said widths and gaps is not repeated within said first object pattern; locating with the first image detection means at least three boundaries between the images of light transmitting and light blocking stripes within said first object pattern and thereby establishing the identity of one of said stripes and the location thereof along the first object axis relative to the first convergent means.
16. The method of Claim 15 which includes forming a second plurality of light blocking and light transmitting regions comprising in aggregate a second object pattern (21) in said object plane; providing second convergent means fixed relative to said second substrate and substantially collimating

therewith, in a second orthogonal plane, said second orthogonal plane being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said second object pattern; forming respective image points to provide a second image pattern corresponding to said second object pattern at a second image plane; positioning second image detection means at said second image plane; capturing a second image portion comprising a portion of said second image pattern, in which said second image portion contains sufficient image detail to unambiguously define its location within said second pattern along a second object axis (A2) inclined to the first object axis (A1); and, thereby, determining the relative position in two orthogonal directions of the first substrate relative to the second substrate.

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference ST91	FOR FURTHER ACTION see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, Item 5 below.	
International application No. PCT/GB 00/00006	International filing date (day/month/year) 06/01/2000	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year) 07/01/1999
Applicant STREET, Graham, Stewart, Brandon		

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 3 sheets.
 It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

- a. With regard to the language, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.
 - the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).
- b. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing :
 - contained in the international application in written form.
 - filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
 - furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
 - furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
 - the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
 - the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

2. Certain claims were found unsearchable (See Box I).

3. Unity of invention is lacking (see Box II).

4. With regard to the title,

- the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.
- the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROL OF VIEWING ZONES IN THREE-DIMENSIONAL IMAGES

5. With regard to the abstract,

- the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.
- the text has been established, according to Rule 36.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the drawings to be published with the abstract is Figure No.

- as suggested by the applicant.
- because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.
- because this figure better characterizes the invention.

1 _____

None of the figures.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 00/00006

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 G02B27/22

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 G02B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 788 008 A (CANON KK) 6 August 1997 (1997-08-06) column 9, line 38 -column 10, line 33; figure 3 ---	1,14
A	EP 0 743 552 A (EASTMAN KODAK CO) 20 November 1996 (1996-11-20) column 3, line 27 - line 33 column 6, line 23 -column 7, line 44; figures 3-5 ---	1,14
A	US 5 424 553 A (MORTON ROGER A) 13 June 1995 (1995-06-13) column 2, line 65 -column 3, line 25; figure 2 ---	1,14

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the International filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the International filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the International search

Date of mailing of the International search report

8 March 2000

15/03/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
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 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Mollenhauer, R

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 00/00006

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 689 340 A (YOUNG RICHARD DEAN) 18 November 1997 (1997-11-18) claims 1,7 ----	1,14
A	EP 0 859 525 A (CANON KK) 19 August 1998 (1998-08-19) column 6, line 6 - line 18; figure 1 ----	1,14
A	WO 94 20875 A (STREET GRAHAM S B) 15 September 1994 (1994-09-15) cited in the application abstract ----	1,14
A	WO 97 22033 A (STREET GRAHAM S B) 19 June 1997 (1997-06-19) cited in the application abstract ----	1,14
A	GB 2 317 771 A (SHARP KK) 1 April 1998 (1998-04-01) cited in the application abstract -----	1,14

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 00/00006

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP 0788008 A	06-08-1997	JP	9211387 A	15-08-1997
		JP	9211388 A	15-08-1997
		JP	9311294 A	02-12-1997
EP 0743552 A	20-11-1996	US	5729332 A	17-03-1998
		JP	8314035 A	29-11-1996
US 5424553 A	13-06-1995	NONE		
US 5689340 A	18-11-1997	EP	0763755 A	19-03-1997
		JP	9113215 A	02-05-1997
EP 0859525 A	19-08-1998	JP	10232369 A	02-09-1998
WO 9420875 A	15-09-1994	DE	69422803 D	02-03-2000
		EP	0687366 A	20-12-1995
		US	5712732 A	27-01-1998
WO 9722033 A	19-06-1997	AU	1038797 A	03-07-1997
		DE	69603374 D	26-08-1999
		DE	69603374 T	10-02-2000
		EP	0865626 A	23-09-1998
		US	5936774 A	10-08-1999
GB 2317771 A	01-04-1998	EP	0833182 A	01-04-1998
		JP	10115801 A	06-05-1998
		US	6008484 A	28-12-1999

ART 34 AMDT

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

REC'D 13 MAR 2001

PCT

INFO

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference ST91	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)
International application No. PCT/GB00/00006	International filing date (day/month/year) 06/01/2000	Priority date (day/month/year) 07/01/1999
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC G02B27/22		
Applicant STREET, Graham, Stewart, Brandon		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.
2. This REPORT consists of a total of 5 sheets, including this cover sheet. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT). These annexes consist of a total of 10 sheets.
3. This report contains indications relating to the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none">I <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basis of the reportII <input type="checkbox"/> PriorityIII <input type="checkbox"/> Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicabilityIV <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of unity of inventionV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statementVI <input type="checkbox"/> Certain documents citedVII <input type="checkbox"/> Certain defects in the international applicationVIII <input type="checkbox"/> Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 02/08/2000	Date of completion of this report 09.03.2001
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority: European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer Hornung, A Telephone No. +49 89 2399 2595



**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/GB00/00006

I. Basis of the report

1. This report has been drawn on the basis of (*substitute sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to the report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17.)*):
Description, pages:

3,4,6 as originally filed

1,2,2a,5,7,8 as received on 05/02/2001 with letter of 05/02/2001

Claims, No.:

1-16 as received on 05/02/2001 with letter of 05/02/2001

Drawings, sheets:

1/2,2/2 as originally filed

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- contained in the international application in written form.
- filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/GB00/00006

- the description, pages:
 the claims, Nos.:
 the drawings, sheets:
5. This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):
(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)
6. Additional observations, if necessary:

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N) Yes: Claims 1-16
 No: Claims

Inventive step (IS) Yes: Claims 1-16
 No: Claims

Industrial applicability (IA) Yes: Claims 1-16
 No: Claims

2. Citations and explanations
see separate sheet

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/GB00/00006

Re Item V

Reasoned statement under Rule 66.2(a)(ii) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

The stereoscopic image display apparatus of D1 (=EP 0788008) comprises two substrates: a lenticular screen and a mask pattern with light-transmitting apertures in a checkered pattern. However, no specific means for controlling the distance between the two substrates, neither their relative transverse alignment, is described in D1. In particular, no image detection means for capturing the image of the mask pattern are mentioned.

D2 (= EP 0743552) describes an apparatus for printing lenticular prints onto the back surface of a lenticular screen. The printed lines are aligned with respect to the lenticular axis by observing the Moire patterns generated between the lenticular sheet and a reference grid composed of black and clear spaces and brought into contact with the lenticular sheet. This prior art device of D2 differs at least from the claimed subject-matter in that the mask pattern is a periodic grid with constant width and gap. Moreover, the observation in D2 of Moire fringes between the lenticular array and the reference grid is not compatible with the observation in present claim 1 of the image of a reference grid formed by a lenticular lens.

The autostereoscopic display of D3 (WO97/22033) comprises a patterned mask to generate a structured light source, thereby providing "the horizontal control of the light's structure", i.e. the object of the patterned mask is not to provide means for determining its relative position to the lenticular screen. "A head tracking system senses the coordinates of the observer and controls the relative position of the mask and the lenticular screen to ensure that the viewing zones for the left and right eye are correctly positioned". No image detection means for capturing an image of the patterned mask are mentioned.

Further prior art documents cited in the search report are dealing with alignment methods of lenticular screens, but do not comprise at least either a patterned mask as defined in claim 1 (US 5,424,553; US 5,689,340) or image detection means as defined in claim 1 (GB 2317771).

Therefore, none of the available prior art documents comprises a lenticular screen, whose relative position to a patterned mask is determined by detecting the image of the mask,

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/GB00/00006

formed by the lenticular screen. Hence, independent apparatus claim 1 and corresponding method claim 14 are novel and comprise an inventive step within the meaning of Articles 33(2) and 33(3) PCT. The same statement is valid for the depending claims 2-13 and 15-16.

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference ST91	FOR FURTHER ACTION		See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)
International application No. PCT/GB00/00006	International filing date (day/month/year) 06/01/2000	Priority date (day/month/year) 07/01/1999	
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Applicant STREET, Graham, Stewart, Brandon			

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These annexes consist of a total of 13 sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I Basis of the report
- II Priority
- III Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV Lack of unity of invention
- V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI Certain documents cited
- VII Certain defects in the international application
- VIII Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 02/08/2000	Date of completion of this report 09.03.2001
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:  European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer Hornung, A Telephone No. +49 89 2399 2595



**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
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International application No. PCT/GB00/00006

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Drawings, sheets:

1/2,2/2 as originally filed

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- furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
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4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/GB00/00006

the description, pages:

the claims, Nos.:

the drawings, sheets:

5. This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

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Novelty (N) Yes: Claims 1-16
 No: Claims

Inventive step (IS) Yes: Claims 1-16
 No: Claims

Industrial applicability (IA) Yes: Claims 1-16
 No: Claims

2. Citations and explanations

see separate sheet

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/GB00/00006

Re Item V

Reasoned statement under Rule 66.2(a)(ii) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

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**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/GB00/00006

formed by the lenticular screen. Hence, independent apparatus claim 1 and corresponding method claim 14 are novel and comprise an inventive step within the meaning of Articles 33(2) and 33(3) PCT. The same statement is valid for the depending claims 2-13 and 15-16.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROL OF VIEWING ZONES IN THREE-DIMENSIONAL IMAGES

This invention is concerned with the field of three-dimensional imaging and particularly with the control of the position in space of the viewing zones required for an observer to view a three-dimensional image without the use of special viewing aids.

BACKGROUND

International Patent Application PCT/GB94/00405 (Street) describes apparatus in which two two-dimensional perspective images, provided by conventional liquid crystal display (LCD) panels, are combined with the aid of a semi-transparent mirror, so that each eye of the observer sees a different perspective but in the same location. This causes the brain to fuse these perspectives into one three-dimensional image. The principal purpose of the aforementioned invention is to avoid the need for the observer to wear special spectacles. International Patent Application PCT/GB96/03014 (Street) apparatus is described which provides, simultaneously, both right and left eye images from a single LCD. Three-dimensional images provided in this way are generally referred to as autostereoscopic.

In certain embodiments of both of the aforementioned inventions, the position of the viewing zone for each of the respective eyes of the observer is controlled by the precise relative positioning of two complementary optical components. The first of these comprises a regular array of juxtaposed cylindrical lens elements, or lenticles, fixed to and supported by a transparent substrate and is commonly referred to as a lenticular screen. The second and complementary component, which is positioned behind and close to the lenticular screen, comprises an array of light blocking regions on a transparent substrate. These blocking regions may take the form of long strips, as in PCT/GB94/00405, or they may be arranged in a chequered fashion, as in PCT/GB96/03014. By providing both the lenticular screen and the blocking pattern, referred to hereinafter as a barrier screen, with a vertically tapered structure and controlling the relative position of one with respect to the other, the lateral position of a viewing zone and its distance from the apparatus may be controlled. Such control is required at right angles to the long axes of the lenticles for horizontal displacement of the zone and along the axis of the central lenticle (vertically) for a relative change in local scale between the lenticular and barrier screens. This change of local scale gives rise to a change in the convergence of light leaving the apparatus from adjacent lenticles and, thus,

adjusts the point of convergence and the distance of the viewing zone from the apparatus.

The required accuracy in the positioning of the lenticular screen, relative to its corresponding barrier screen, is high, as the optical magnification of the pattern of the barrier screen, which gives rise to the viewing zones, may be as high as 300 : 1. Typically, relative and rapid positioning to an accuracy of a few microns is desirable in the lateral direction, whereas the orthogonal positioning requirement, will be less demanding. If a conventional control loop was applied to each component, each would be permitted one degree of freedom, all others being constrained to the required precision. In addition, the structural stability of the system, as a whole, would have to be high, so as to avoid changes of scale due to temperature changes or mechanical creep in the position of components.

A proposed method for controlling the position of a lenticular screen relative to an LCD to provide an autostereoscopic image is described in UK Patent Application GB 2317771 A (Woodgate et al.). The features of the embodiments described in this prior art include, inter alia, firstly the need to analyse visible or infrared images of the observer and to use these signals to control, directly, the alignment of the lenticular screen relative to the image providing LCD, secondly one or more detector assemblies which are positioned with great accuracy relative to the pixel array of the LCD. Preferably the photodetectors are integrated within the LCD's construction. The aforementioned PCT Applications seek, in their preferred embodiments, to use standard LCD devices which have not been specifically adapted for stereoscopic use. Furthermore, these LCD's are typically positioned in front of a structured light source, thus being capable of conventional use, and do not form part of the observer tracking system.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the current invention to provide a system for the control of the lateral position of a lenticular screen relative to a corresponding barrier screen, to provide a stable and accurately located viewing zone, without the need for the structural stability which would be demanded using independent control means for each of these components.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a convenient means for controlling the distance of the viewing zone from the apparatus.

It is another object of the invention to provide automatic compensation for any changes in relative scale or positioning, due to mechanical creep or thermal changes.

A typical arrangement for encoding the position of a lenticular screen relative to a barrier screen is shown in Figure 1. A lenticular screen 1 is positioned in front of a barrier screen 2. A plurality of light transmitting regions and light blocking regions, shown respectively as light and bold line segments on the front surface 3 of barrier screen 2, are arranged side-by-side in an alternating fashion, thereby being juxtaposed to form in aggregate a defined pattern. One of the lenticular screen's lenses 4 is isolated from its neighbours by a narrow aperture in plate 5. This is typically considerably longer than its width, given the cylindrical nature of the lenticular screen's lens elements (lenticles). Lenticle 4 is a convergent element which collimates light from points on surface 3 to pass through the aperture in plate 5. Surface 3 may therefore be regarded as an object plane at which is situated an object pattern. The collimating action of the lenticle occurs in a plane substantially orthogonal to both the object pattern and the longitudinal axis of the cylindrical lenticle 4. In this embodiment of the invention, lenticle 4 has a focal length of about 3 mms and collimates the light from the pattern and, so, a lens 6, with a focal length of approximately 20 mms reimages this light to form, in one dimension, a magnified image of part of the pattern at surface 3 on an image capture device in the form of a linear CCD array 7. This is the image detection means required to analyse features within the image. In other embodiments it is possible to arrange for some additional convergence of light in the orthogonal plane to form the image of the pattern, following passage through the lenticle, in which case lens 6 would not be required, whilst the action of the lenticle would remain substantially a collimating one.

Many different configurations in terms of scale and magnification of the object pattern are possible. In the example given the pattern comprises light providing stripes and dark spaces having gap sizes and widths which substantially equate to an integral multiple of one quarter of the pitch between the lens elements of the lenticular screen. A typical pitch between lenses in an autostereoscopic display system would be 0.6 mm, though larger and smaller lens pitches may conveniently be employed. If the whole of the pattern at surface 3 were to be imaged simultaneously onto the CCD's surface and lens element 4 behaved as a perfect imaging element, then the width of the pattern to be imaged would be approximately 6 mms and the field of view of this element would have to be greater than 90° if the whole of the image were to be viewed simultaneously. If the image formed had no distortion, then the CCD's signal and the image would correspond to the schematic representation 8. In practice, this is found to be impractical and is not necessary, as a portion of the image of the pattern is sufficient. Light transmitting gaps form image components such as 9 and 10. A

side of the barrier screen and the other on the right hand side. Two apertures 22 and 23 are shown schematically. For the sake of clarity the lenticular screen, which is situated inbetween the apertures and the barrier screen, is not included. Each of the apertures is positioned to block light passing through lenticles adjacent to a different one of two spaced lenticles on the lenticular screen. This provides respectively a first and a second convergent cylindrical lens element for forming separate images of the spaced patterns at different image planes associated with corresponding CCD detectors. Also illustrated is a deliberate taper between the two patterns 20 and 21. As the barrier screen is moved up and down relative to the apertures, there will be a component of movement orthogonal to the long axis of the stripes within each pattern and different portions thereof will become central to the field of view of the corresponding CCD (as provided in Figure 1 and not shown in Figure 2). Each of these detection arrangements has a different orthogonal plane defining a direction or axis (A₁, A₂) of measurement at the object pattern and at the corresponding image plane. When the lenticular screen and the barrier screen have an intrinsically tapered structure, as employed in the embodiments of the aforementioned PCT/GB94/00405 and PCT/GB96/03014, it is the up and down relative motion which controls the convergence of the light transmitted through the lenticular structure and thus the distance or longitudinal positioning of the resulting viewing zone or zones. The directions of the measurement axes are inclined with respect to eachother at the plane where the object patterns are located. This enables two different ordinates to be obtained and these provide, in a simple manner, a measure of both the lateral relative motion between the lenticular and the barrier screen and their relative motion in the orthogonal (vertical) direction. By employing oppositely tapered patterns, as illustrated, the change in relative position derived from each CCD is opposed when the relative motion is vertical and has the same sign when the motion is lateral. Thus, by averaging the resulting relative motions, an accurate lateral position is derived and, by establishing the difference in the two relative positions detected, a term proportional to the relative vertical movement is obtained. The proportionality constant depends on the inclination of one pattern relative to that of the other. It will be clear that a small angle of inclination between the two ordinate axes, as illustrated, can provide a measurement in the two required orthogonal directions, but that the result will have greater accuracy for horizontal motion than for the vertical. Conveniently, this is completely compatible with the requirements of an autostereoscopic display system, where lateral positioning of the viewing zones must be accurate and fast, but where there is considerable tolerance in the longitudinal positioning thereof.

The height of the apertures 22 and 23 may be small, as illustrated, if horizontal relative motion between lenticular and barrier screen is achieved by moving the lenticular screen relative to the detection system. However, in the case of the preferred embodiment of PCT/GB96/03014, it is the lenticular screen which is moved in a vertical direction relative to the overall assembly and, in this case, the height (or length) of apertures 22 and 23 must accommodate the full extent of this motion. In such embodiments, it is convenient to form the apertures on the surface of the lenticular screen by providing an opaque coating or layer on its surface. This has a clear region on that part of the surface which comprises the image forming lens.

Simple actuators such as stepper motors, DC motors or voice coils (not shown) may be used to position the two substrates (lenticular and barrier screen) relative to one another. Since position feedback for both directions of relative motion is obtained directly from the relative positions of the two screens or substrates, substantial accuracy is maintained without high cost. Even dimensional changes due, for example, to manufacturing tolerances or temperature effects are accommodated. This is particularly true of the tapered structure, in which a relative change of scale of the barrier screen or lenticular screen would automatically be compensated for by the necessary correction in the relative positions of these two components.

It will be clear to those versed in the art that the principles of this invention are not limited to the control of the relative position of a lenticular screen with respect to a corresponding barrier screen. Other components requiring optical position monitoring and/or control might benefit from similar arrangements. Although the object patterns illustrated comprise transparent regions, which would typically be back lit with a diffuse light source, it would be quite practical to replace such regions with appropriately shaped light emitting elements such as, for example, might be provided using light emitting polymers. In general the regions which are light blocking prevent light from leaving points from their location at the object plane. These are, therefore, light inhibiting. Conversely, the regions which are light transmitting could be replaced by regions which are light emitting, whether this light be generated at the object plane or elsewhere and re-emitted at its surface. This would include specularly reflected light. These are therefore in general light providing regions. Any reference herein to light blocking regions or stripes is therefore deemed to include light inhibiting ones and any reference herein to light transmitting regions is deemed to include light providing ones.

CLAIMS

1. Apparatus for the encoding of relative position comprising a first substrate (2) having a first plurality of light blocking and light transmitting regions comprising in aggregate a first object pattern in an object plane (3); a second substrate (1) positioned relative to and/or spaced from said first substrate; first convergent means (4) fixed relative to said second substrate for substantially collimating in a first orthogonal plane, said orthogonal plane being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said first object pattern to provide or subsequently form, in use, a first image pattern corresponding to said first object pattern at a first image plane; and first image detection means (7) positioned at said first image plane for capturing a first image portion comprising a portion of said first image pattern, characterised in that said first image portion contains sufficient image data (9, 10, 11) to unambiguously define its location within said first image pattern (8) along a first image axis corresponding to a first object axis (A1) at said first object pattern whereby, in use, the relative position along said first object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is determined.
2. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 1 in which the second substrate is a lenticular screen; the first convergent means comprises a first cylindrical lens element of said screen; and the first orthogonal plane is orthogonal to the longitudinal axis of said first cylindrical lens element.
3. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 2 including elongate aperture means (5, 22) fixed with respect to the lenticular screen and arranged to block light which passes through lens elements adjacent to the first cylindrical lens element.
4. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 3 in which the aperture means comprises an opening in an opaque coating on a portion of the front surface of the lenticular screen
5. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim in which the first object pattern (20) on the first substrate comprises alternating and juxtaposed light blocking and transmitting stripes having respectively a selection of widths and gaps and arranged so that, in use, the locating, with the first image detection means, of at least three boundaries between the images of light transmitting and light blocking stripes within said first image portion provides the data to unambiguously define the identity of one of said stripes and the location thereof along the first object axis relative to the first convergent means.

6. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim in which the first substrate has a second plurality of light blocking and light transmitting regions comprising in aggregate a second object pattern (21) in the object plane; second convergent means fixed relative to the second substrate for substantially collimating in a second orthogonal plane, said second orthogonal plane being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said second object pattern to provide or subsequently form a second image pattern corresponding to said second object pattern at a second image plane; and second image detection means positioned at said second image plane for capturing a second image portion comprising a portion of said second image pattern, in which said second image portion contains sufficient image data to unambiguously define its location within said second image pattern along a second image axis corresponding to a second object axis at said second object pattern whereby, in use, the relative position along said second object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is determined.
7. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 6 in which the first image portion's location along the first image axis provides a first ordinate; the second image portion's location along the second image axis provides a second ordinate; and said first and second ordinates are combined to provide the position of the first substrate relative to the second substrate.
8. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 7 in which the first and second patterns are tapered so that the width of each stripe reduces from one end to the other.
9. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 7 in which the first object axis (A1) and the second object axis (A2) are inclined with respect to each other and, in use, the position of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is provided in two orthogonal directions.
10. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 7 in which the second substrate is a lenticular screen having a tapered structure in which the first convergent means comprises a first cylindrical lens element of said screen and the second convergent means comprises a second cylindrical lens element of said screen spaced from said first lens element.
11. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 9 comprising means for controlling the relative positions of the substrates in the two orthogonal directions.
12. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim in which at least one of the image detection means comprises a linear CCD array.

13. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim in which the first substrate comprises a barrier screen and the first and second substrate provide in combination at least one viewing zone for an autostereoscopic display system.
14. A method for encoding the position of a first substrate (2) relative to a second substrate (1) which comprises the steps of providing a first plurality of light blocking and light transmitting regions on said first substrate to form in aggregate a first object pattern in an object plane (3); positioning a second substrate relative to said first substrate; providing first convergent means (4) fixed relative to said second substrate and substantially collimating therewith in a first orthogonal plane, said first orthogonal plane being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said first pattern; forming respective image points to provide a first image pattern corresponding to said first object pattern at a first image plane; positioning first image detection means at said first image plane; and capturing a first image portion comprising a portion of said first image pattern, characterised in that the first object pattern forming step includes providing sufficient image detail within the first object pattern so that said first image portion (9, 10, 11) contains sufficient image data to unambiguously define its location within said first image pattern (8) along a first image axis corresponding to a first object axis (A1) at said first object pattern; and, thereby, determining the relative position along said first object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate.
15. The method of Claim 14 which includes defining the first object pattern on the first substrate in the form of alternating and juxtaposed light blocking and transmitting stripes having respectively a selection of widths and gaps; arranging said stripes in a manner so that a particular sequence of said widths and gaps is not repeated within said first object pattern; locating with the first image detection means at least three boundaries between the images of light transmitting and light blocking stripes within said first object pattern and thereby establishing the identity of one of said stripes and the location thereof along the first object axis relative to the first convergent means.
16. The method of Claim 15 which includes forming a second plurality of light blocking and light transmitting regions comprising in aggregate a second object pattern (21) in said object plane; providing second convergent means fixed relative to said second substrate and substantially collimating

therewith, in a second orthogonal plane, said second orthogonal plane being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said second object pattern; forming respective image points to provide a second image pattern corresponding to said second object pattern at a second image plane; positioning second image detection means at said second image plane; capturing a second image portion comprising a portion of said second image pattern, in which said second image portion contains sufficient image detail to unambiguously define its location within said second pattern along a second object axis (A2) inclined to the first object axis (A1); and, thereby, determining the relative position in two orthogonal directions of the first substrate relative to the second substrate.

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ART 34 AMDT

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROL OF VIEWING ZONES

This invention is concerned with the field of three-dimensional imaging and particularly with the control of the position in space of the viewing zones required for an observer to view a three-dimensional image without the use of special viewing aids.

BACKGROUND

International Patent Application WO94/20875 (Street) describes apparatus in which two two-dimensional perspective images, provided by conventional liquid crystal display (LCD) panels, are combined with the aid of a semi-transparent mirror, so that each eye of the observer sees a different perspective but in the same location. This causes the brain to fuse these perspectives into one three-dimensional image. The principal purpose of the aforementioned invention is to avoid the need for the observer to wear special spectacles. International Patent Application WO97/22033 (Street) apparatus is described which provides, simultaneously, both right and left eye images from a single LCD. Three-dimensional images provided in this way are generally referred to as autostereoscopic.

In certain embodiments described in both of the aforementioned publications, WO94/20875 and WO97/22033, the position of the viewing zone for each of the respective eyes of the observer is controlled by the precise relative positioning of two complementary optical components. The first of these comprises a regular array of juxtaposed cylindrical lens elements, or lenticles, fixed to and supported by a transparent substrate and is commonly referred to as a lenticular screen. The second and complementary component, which is positioned behind and close to the lenticular screen, comprises an array of light blocking regions on a transparent substrate. These blocking regions may take the form of long strips, as in WO94/20875, or they may be arranged in a chequered fashion, as in WO97/22033. European Patent Application EP 0 788 008 (Naosato et al.) describes apparatus similar to that of WO97/22033, although it is silent in respect of how to achieve observer tracking. This is a key objective of the current invention and is referred to, in principle, in both WO94/20875 and WO97/22033. Therein, by providing both the lenticular screen and the blocking pattern, referred to hereinafter as a barrier screen, with a vertically tapered structure and controlling the relative position of one with respect to the other, the lateral position of a viewing zone and its distance from the apparatus may be controlled. Such control is required at right angles to the long axes of the lenticles for horizontal displacement of the zone and

along the axis of the central lenticle (vertically) for a relative change in local scale between the lenticular and barrier screens. This change of local scale gives rise to a change in the convergence of light leaving the apparatus from adjacent lenticles and, thus, adjusts the point of convergence and the distance of the viewing zone from the apparatus.

The required accuracy in the positioning of the lenticular screen, relative to its corresponding barrier screen, is high, as the optical magnification of the pattern of the barrier screen, which gives rise to the viewing zones, may be as high as 300 : 1.

Typically, relative and rapid positioning to an accuracy of a few microns is desirable in the lateral direction, whereas the orthogonal positioning requirement, will be less demanding. If a conventional control loop was applied to each component, each would be permitted one degree of freedom, all others being constrained to the required precision. In addition, the structural stability of the system, as a whole, would have to be high, so as to avoid changes of scale due to temperature changes or mechanical creep in the position of components.

A proposed method for controlling the position of a lenticular screen relative to an LCD to provide an autostereoscopic image is described in UK Patent Application GB 2317771 A (Woodgate et al.). The features of the embodiments described in this prior art include, inter alia, firstly the need to analyse visible or infrared images of the observer and to use these signals to control, directly, the alignment of the lenticular screen relative to the image providing LCD, secondly one or more detector assemblies which are positioned with great accuracy relative to the pixel array of the LCD. Preferably the photodetectors are integrated within the LCD's construction. The aforementioned PCT Applications seek, in their preferred embodiments, to use standard LCD devices which have not been specifically adapted for stereoscopic use. Furthermore, these LCD's are typically positioned in front of a structured light source, thus being capable of conventional use, and do not form part of the observer tracking system.

Further general background to the state-of-the-art which has relevance to the current invention may be found in EP 0 743 552 (Fogel et al.). Here the objective is to register a segmented print, comprising many different perspectives of a three-dimensional scene, very precisely behind a lenticular screen prior to lamination for viewing by an observer. This is achieved by having a regular array of reference marks on the image bearing print, outside the viewable area, and observing the Moiré pattern between these small patterns and the regular array of cylindrical lens elements that make up the lenticular material. Two such patterns positioned at the top and bottom of the image to be registered can allow both lateral registration

and the removal of any rotational error. There is no provision for adjusting the relative scale of the pitch between the segments of the print and that between the elements of the lenticular screen. Furthermore, the process does not provide an absolute lateral position, but a multiplicity of solutions, as registration is only required with respect to the nearest lens element of the screen.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the current invention to provide a system for the control of the lateral position of a lenticular screen relative to a corresponding barrier screen, to provide a stable and accurately located viewing zone, without the need for the structural stability which would be demanded using independent control means for each of these components.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a convenient means for controlling the distance of the viewing zone from the apparatus.

It is another object of the invention to provide automatic compensation for any changes in relative scale or positioning, due to mechanical creep or thermal changes.

Thus, according to the invention, apparatus for the encoding and control of relative position of components within an autostereoscopic display system comprises a first substrate having a first plurality of light blocking and light transmitting regions comprising in aggregate a first object pattern in an object plane; a second substrate positioned relative to and/or spaced from said first substrate; first convergent means fixed relative to said second substrate for substantially collimating in a first orthogonal plane, said orthogonal plane being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said first object pattern to provide or subsequently form, in use, a first image pattern corresponding to said first object pattern at a first image plane; and first image detection means positioned at said first image plane for capturing a first image portion comprising a portion of said first image pattern, characterised in that said first image portion contains sufficient image data to unambiguously define its location within said first image pattern along a first image axis corresponding to a first object axis at said first object pattern whereby, in use, the relative position along said first object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is determined.

Preferably the second substrate is a lenticular screen; the first convergent means comprises a first cylindrical lens element of said screen; and the first orthogonal plane is orthogonal to the longitudinal axis of said first cylindrical lens element.

Advantageously elongate aperture means is fixed with respect to the lenticular screen and arranged to block light which passes through lens elements adjacent to the first cylindrical lens element. The aperture means may comprise an opaque coating on a portion of the front surface of the lenticular screen

The first object pattern on the first substrate may comprise alternate, juxtaposed light blocking and transmitting stripes having respectively a selection of widths and gaps and arranged so that, in use, the locating, with the first image detection means, of at least three boundaries between the images of light transmitting and light blocking stripes within said first image portion provides the data to unambiguously define the identity of one of said stripes and the location thereof along the first object axis relative to the first convergent means. Preferably a particular sequence of widths and gaps is not repeated within the object pattern.

Advantageously the first substrate has a second plurality of light blocking and light transmitting regions comprising in aggregate a second object pattern in the object plane; second convergent means fixed relative to the second substrate for substantially collimating in a second orthogonal plane, said second orthogonal plane being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said second object pattern to provide or subsequently form a second image pattern corresponding to

said second object pattern at a second image plane; and second image detection means positioned at said second image plane for capturing a second image portion comprising a portion of said second image pattern, in which said second image portion contains sufficient image data to unambiguously define its location within said second image pattern along a second image axis corresponding to a second object axis at said second object pattern whereby, in use, the relative position along said second object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is determined.

In certain embodiments the first image portion's location along the first image axis provides a first ordinate; the second image portion's location along the second image axis provides a second ordinate; and said first and second ordinates are combined to provide the position of the first substrate relative to the second substrate.

Preferably the second substrate is a lenticular screen having a tapered structure in which the first convergent means comprises a first cylindrical lens element of said screen and the second convergent means comprises a second cylindrical lens element of said screen spaced from said first lens element. The first and second patterns may be tapered, so that the width of each stripe reduces from one end to the other, and the first object axis and the second object axis may be inclined with respect to each other so that the position of the first substrate relative to the second substrate can be provided in two orthogonal directions.

Advantageously, means for controlling the relative positions of the substrates in the two orthogonal directions is provided. In preferred embodiments the image detection means includes one or more linear CCD arrays. A sequence of three transitions or boundaries between transmitting and blocking regions can unambiguously define the location of these boundaries within the pattern of which they form part.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The invention will now be described with reference to Figures 1 and 2 in which:-

Figure 1 shows a section through position encoding apparatus constructed in accordance with the invention, together with a diagrammatic illustration of encoded position data, derived therefrom.

Figure 2 shows how two degrees of freedom for relative positioning may be provided in accordance with the invention.

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A typical arrangement for encoding the position of a lenticular screen relative to a barrier screen is shown in Figure 1. A lenticular screen 1 is positioned in front of a barrier screen 2. A plurality of light transmitting regions and light blocking regions, shown respectively as light and bold line segments on the front surface 3 of barrier screen 2, are arranged side-by-side in an alternating fashion, thereby being juxtaposed to form in aggregate a defined pattern. One of the lenticular screen's lenses 4 is isolated from its neighbours by a narrow aperture in plate 5. This is typically considerably longer than its width, given the cylindrical nature of the lenticular screen's lens elements (lenticles). Lenticle 4 is a convergent element which collimates light from points on surface 3 to pass through the aperture in plate 5. Surface 3 may therefore be regarded as an object plane at which is situated an object pattern. The collimating action of the lenticle occurs in a plane substantially orthogonal to both the object pattern and the longitudinal axis of the cylindrical lenticle 4. In this embodiment of the invention, lenticle 4 has a focal length of about 3 mms and collimates the light from the pattern and, so, a lens 6, with a focal length of approximately 20 mms reimages this light to form, in one dimension, a magnified image of part of the pattern at surface 3 on an image capture device in the form of a linear CCD array 7. This is the image detection means required to analyse features within the image. It is possible to arrange for some additional convergence of light in the orthogonal plane to form the image of the pattern, following passage through the lenticle, in which case lens 6 would not be required, as the lenticle would reimagine the light whilst remaining substantially a collimating element.

Many different configurations in terms of scale and magnification of the object pattern are possible. In the example given the pattern comprises light providing stripes and dark spaces having gap sizes and widths which substantially equate to an integral multiple of one quarter of the pitch between the lens elements of the lenticular screen. A typical pitch between lenses in an autostereoscopic display system would be 0.6 mm, though larger and smaller lens pitches may conveniently be employed. If the whole of the pattern at surface 3 were to be imaged simultaneously onto the CCD's surface and lens element 4 behaved as a perfect imaging element, then the width of the pattern to be imaged would be approximately 6 mms and the field of view of this element would have to be greater than 90° if the whole of the image were to be viewed simultaneously. If the image formed had no distortion, then the CCD's signal and the image would correspond to the schematic representation 8. In practice, this is found to be impractical and is not necessary, as a portion of the image of the pattern is sufficient. Light transmitting gaps form image components such as 9 and 10. A

blocking region creates a dark space 11. The relative widths of the blocking regions, the sizes of the gaps between them provided by the transmitting regions and the order in which these light and dark regions are arranged unambiguously defines which portion of the image of the pattern is captured on the CCD. In fact, only three transitions are required for the particular pattern illustrated to extract the data needed to unambiguously define their exact position within the pattern to the accuracy that the CCD can provide. The pattern illustrated comprises three intrinsic relative dimensions for both the width of blocking regions and the gaps between them. No sequence comprising three transitions or boundaries between a transmitting gap or blocking region; thereby comprising one dark region having a width and one light gap of a particular relative size, is repeated within the pattern as a whole. Representing a light gap as being one (1L), two (2L) or three (3L) units in magnitude, and likewise the dark regions as having one (1D), two (2D) or three (3D) units of width, the particular pattern, used in the example given, comprises the following groupings of three transitions, each comprising, in full, a dark and a light region:-

2L3D, 3D3L, 3L2D, 2D1L, 1L3D, 3D2L, 2L1D, 1D1L, 1L2D,
2D2L, 2L2D, 2D3L, 3L1D, 1D3L, 3L3D, 3D1L, 1L1D, 1D2L

As the barrier screen is moved laterally 12 with respect to the lenticular lens 4, the pattern shifts on CCD 7, and different groupings of transitions may be used to determine the relative lateral position of the barrier screen 2 with respect to the lenticular screen 1. More precisely, the relative position of the object pattern on surface 3 of the barrier screen is determined relative to the axis of the lenticular element 4. In practice, this is conveniently done by locating the midpoint of the light region which is closest to a predetermined location on CCD 7, this point being substantially at the intersection of the optical axis of the lens element and the surface of CCD 7. To allow for transitions from one midpoint to the next, the practical field of view of lens element (4) must be such that any two neighbouring light regions can be brought into view simultaneously. In the illustrated example, this requires a field of view of approximately 23°, which is easily accommodated. Typically a conventional diffuse light source 13 is positioned behind the barrier screen 2.

Figure 2 illustrates how the use of two patterns on the barrier screen may be used to determine the position of the latter relative to the lenticular screen in front of it in two orthogonal directions. For the sake of diagrammatic convenience, the two patterns 20 and 21 are shown close together and at considerable magnification. In practice, a considerable gap would be typical, with one pattern on the left hand

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side of the barrier screen and the other on the right hand side. Two apertures 22 and 23 are shown schematically. For the sake of clarity the lenticular screen, which is situated inbetween the apertures and the barrier screen, is not included. Each of the apertures is positioned to block light passing through lenticles adjacent to a different one of two spaced lenticles on the lenticular screen. This provides respectively a first and a second convergent cylindrical lens element for forming separate images of the spaced patterns at different image planes associated with corresponding CCD detectors. Also illustrated is a deliberate taper between the two patterns 20 and 21. As the barrier screen is moved up and down relative to the apertures, there will be a component of movement orthogonal to the long axis of the stripes within each pattern and different portions thereof will become central to the field of view of the corresponding CCD (as provided in Figure 1 and not shown in Figure 2). Each of these detection arrangements has a different orthogonal plane defining a direction or axis (A₁, A₂) of measurement at the object pattern and at the corresponding image plane. When the lenticular screen and the barrier screen have an intrinsically tapered structure, as employed in the embodiments of the aforementioned WO94/20875 and WO97/22033, it is the up and down relative motion which controls the convergence of the light transmitted through the lenticular structure and thus the distance or longitudinal positioning of the resulting viewing zone or zones. The directions of the measurement axes are inclined with respect to eachother at the plane where the object patterns are located. This enables two different ordinates to be obtained and these provide, in a simple manner, a measure of both the lateral relative motion between the lenticular and the barrier screen and their relative motion in the orthogonal (vertical) direction. By employing oppositely tapered patterns, as illustrated, the change in relative position derived from each CCD is opposed when the relative motion is vertical and has the same sign when the motion is lateral. Thus, by averaging the resulting relative motions, an accurate lateral position is derived and, by establishing the difference in the two relative positions detected, a term proportional to the relative vertical movement is obtained. The proportionality constant depends on the inclination of one pattern relative to that of the other. It will be clear that a small angle of inclination between the two ordinate axes, as illustrated, can provide a measurement in the two required orthogonal directions, but that the result will have greater accuracy for horizontal motion than for the vertical. Conveniently, this is completely compatible with the requirements of an autostereoscopic display system, where lateral positioning of the viewing zones must be accurate and fast, but where there is considerable tolerance in the longitudinal positioning thereof.

The height of the apertures 22 and 23 may be small, as illustrated, if horizontal relative motion between lenticular and barrier screen is achieved by moving the lenticular screen relative to the detection system. However, in the case of the preferred embodiment of WO97/22033, it is the lenticular screen which is moved in a vertical direction relative to the overall assembly and, in this case, the height (or length) of apertures 22 and 23 must accommodate the full extent of this motion. In such embodiments, it is convenient to form the apertures on the surface of the lenticular screen by providing an opaque coating or layer on its surface. This has a clear region on that part of the surface which comprises the image forming lens.

Simple actuators such as stepper motors, DC motors or voice coils (not shown) may be used to position the two substrates (lenticular and barrier screen) relative to one another. Since position feedback for both directions of relative motion is obtained directly from the relative positions of the two screens or substrates, substantial accuracy is maintained without high cost. Even dimensional changes due, for example, to manufacturing tolerances or temperature effects are accommodated. This is particularly true of the tapered structure, in which a relative change of scale of the barrier screen or lenticular screen would automatically be compensated for by the necessary correction in the relative positions of these two components.

It will be clear to those versed in the art that the principles of this invention are not limited to the control of the relative position of a lenticular screen with respect to a corresponding barrier screen. Other components requiring optical position monitoring and/or control might benefit from similar arrangements. Although the object patterns illustrated comprise transparent regions, which would typically be back lit with a diffuse light source, it would be quite practical to replace such regions with appropriately shaped light emitting elements such as, for example, might be provided using light emitting polymers. In general the regions which are light blocking prevent light from leaving points from their location at the object plane. These are, therefore, light inhibiting. Conversely, the regions which are light transmitting could be replaced by regions which are light emitting, whether this light be generated at the object plane or elsewhere and re-emitted at its surface. This would include specularly reflected light. These are therefore in general light providing regions. Any reference herein to light blocking regions or stripes is therefore deemed to include light inhibiting ones and any reference herein to light transmitting regions is deemed to include light providing ones.

NEW CLAIMS (05.02.00)

1. Apparatus for the encoding of relative position comprising a first substrate (2) having a first plurality of light transmitting and light blocking regions forming in aggregate a first object pattern of juxtaposed stripes (20) in an object plane (3); a second substrate (1) positioned relative to and/or spaced from said first substrate; first convergent means (4) fixed to said second substrate for substantially collimating in a first orthogonal plane, being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said first object pattern to reimaging said light in a first image plane and form, in use, a first image pattern at said first image plane corresponding to said first object pattern; and first image detection means (7) positioned at said first image plane for capturing a first image portion comprising a portion of said first image pattern, characterised in that said first image portion, corresponding to said juxtaposed stripes, has alternating and juxtaposed light and dark regions (9, 10, 11) the widths, by determination in use of at least one thereof, and sequence of which unambiguously define the location of said first image portion within said first image pattern (8) along a first image axis corresponding to a first object axis (A1) at said first object pattern whereby the relative position along said first object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is determined.
2. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 1 in which the second substrate is a lenticular screen; the first convergent means comprises a first cylindrical lens element of said screen; and the first orthogonal plane is orthogonal to the longitudinal axis of said first cylindrical lens element.
3. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 2 including elongate aperture means (5, 22) fixed with respect to the lenticular screen and arranged to block light which passes through lens elements adjacent to the first cylindrical lens element.
4. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 3 in which the aperture means comprises an opening in an opaque coating on a portion of the front surface of the lenticular screen
5. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim in which the widths of the light and dark regions are determined by locating, with the first image detection means, at least three boundaries between the images of said light and dark regions within said first image portion thereby providing the data to unambiguously define the identity of one of the corresponding juxtaposed stripes and the location thereof along the first object axis relative to the first convergent means.



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6. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim in which the first substrate has a second plurality of light transmitting and light blocking regions forming in aggregate a second object pattern (21) in the object plane; second convergent means fixed to the second substrate for substantially collimating in a second orthogonal plane, being orthogonal to said object plane, light from points of said second object pattern to reimaging said light in a second image plane and form, in use, a second image pattern at said second image plane corresponding to said second object pattern; and second image detection means positioned at said second image plane for capturing a second image portion comprising a portion of said second image pattern, in which said second image portion has light and dark regions the widths, by determination in use of at least one thereof, and sequence of which unambiguously define the location of said second image portion within said second image pattern along a second image axis corresponding to a second object axis at said second object pattern whereby the relative position along said second object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is determined.
 7. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 6 in which the first image portion's location along the first image axis provides a first ordinate; the second image portion's location along the second image axis provides a second ordinate; and said first and second ordinates are combined to provide the position of the first substrate relative to the second substrate.
 8. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 7 in which the first and second patterns are tapered so that the width of each stripe reduces from one end to the other.
 9. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 7 in which the first object axis (A1) and the second object axis (A2) are inclined with respect to each other and, in use, the position of the first substrate relative to the second substrate is provided in two orthogonal directions.
 10. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 7 in which the second substrate is a lenticular screen having a tapered structure in which the first convergent means comprises a first cylindrical lens element of said screen having a first principal axis and the second convergent means comprises a second cylindrical lens element of said screen spaced from said first lens element and having a second principal axis and in which said first and second principal axes are inclined with respect to each other.



11. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 9 comprising means for controlling the relative positions of the substrates in the two orthogonal directions.
12. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim in which at least one of the image detection means comprises a linear CCD array.
13. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim in which the first substrate comprises a barrier screen and the first and second substrate provide in combination at least one viewing zone for an autostereoscopic display system.
14. A method for encoding the position of a first substrate (2) relative to a second substrate (1) which comprises the steps of forming a first object pattern (20) in an object plane (3) by providing a first plurality of light transmitting and light blocking regions in the form of juxtaposed stripes on said first substrate; providing first convergent means (4) fixed to said second substrate and positioning said second substrate relative to and/or spaced from said first substrate; substantially collimating with said first convergent means in a first orthogonal plane light from points of said first object pattern and reimaging said light in a first image plane to form a first image pattern at said first image plane corresponding to said first object pattern; positioning first image detection means (7) at said first image plane and capturing a first image portion comprising a portion of said first image pattern, characterised by determining, by means of the capturing step, the widths and sequence of light and dark regions (9, 10, 11) within the first image portion and unambiguously defining, thereby, the location of said first image portion within said first image pattern (8) along a first image axis corresponding to a first object axis (A1) at said first object pattern and the position along said first object axis of the first substrate relative to the second substrate.
15. The method of Claim 14 which includes arranging the first plurality of juxtaposed transmitting and blocking stripes to comprise a selection of respective gaps and widths in such a manner that a particular sequence of said gaps and widths is not repeated within said first object pattern; locating with the first image detection means at least three boundaries between the corresponding light and dark regions in the first image portion and thereby establishing the identity of a corresponding stripe in the first object pattern and the location thereof along the first object axis relative to the first convergent means.

16. The method of Claim 14 which includes the steps of providing a second plurality of light transmitting and light blocking regions in the form of juxtaposed stripes on said first substrate forming in aggregate a second object pattern (21) in said object plane; providing second convergent means fixed relative to said second substrate and substantially collimating therewith, in a second orthogonal plane, light from points of said second object pattern; reimaging said light in a second image plane to form a second image pattern at said second image plane corresponding to said second object pattern; positioning second image detection means at said second image plane and capturing a second image portion comprising a portion of said second image pattern; providing, by means of the capturing step, the widths and sequence of light and dark regions within the second image portion and unambiguously defining, thereby, the location of said second image portion within said second image pattern along a second image axis corresponding to a second object axis (A2) at said second object pattern and inclined to the first object axis (A1); and, thereby, determining the relative position in two orthogonal directions of the first substrate relative to the second substrate.

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